

### Slide 1 – Introduction

Hello, welcome to the Participant Statistical Area Program Webinar for tribal participants using paper map materials. Over the next one-to-two hours, we will be discussing your participation in the 2020 Participant Statistical Area Program, or PSAP. In this presentation, we will discuss details specific to Tribal PSAP participants who will be reviewing and updating tribal statistical geographies.

An important distinction to note from 2010 Census PSAP is that for the 2020 Census, we have combined the former Tribal Statistical Areas Program (or TSAP) with PSAP. The two are now a single program.

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### Slide 2 – Agenda

This presentation will provide you with an overview of the PSAP program, the PSAP schedule, materials for your PSAP submissions, and an overview of tribal statistical geography. It also provides additional details for the tribal statistical geographies included in PSAP and information on assistance that is available to you for your PSAP submission.

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### Slide 3 – PSAP Overview

PSAP is a once a decade program which *provides designated participants the opportunity to review and suggest changes to the boundaries and names for statistical geographic areas, based on U.S. Census Bureau criteria and guidelines. PSAP is the program to update the tribal statistical geographies.*

By providing the opportunity for participants to review and update statistical geographies during PSAP, the Census Bureau is able to provide the *best statistics for those smaller, statistical areas often needed for planning purposes by tribal and local governments as well as data users.*

*The Census Bureau uses the statistical geographies to tabulate and disseminate data for the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS).*

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#### Slide 4 – PSAP Overview: Participants’ Responsibilities

*Census Bureau statistical areas are a “shared resource” that are most relevant when they reflect the needs of a variety of tribal data users.*

*The official primary participant is responsible for:*

- *Coordinating the review and update of statistical area boundaries, and then returning those updates to the Census Bureau.*
  - *Engaging with and including other tribal stakeholders and tribal data users in the review process.*
    - *Two ideas for how to engage include:*
      - *Notify stakeholders about the start of PSAP and request input.*
      - *Organize meetings to discuss analytical needs and solicit suggested changes.*
  - *Lastly, and ultimately, the primary participant is responsible for ensuring that the areas submitted to the Census Bureau meet the needs of a variety of tribal data users in the tribal area.*
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#### Slide 5 – PSAP Schedule

The PSAP delineation phase began in January 2019 with the delivery of delineation materials.

Participants have a maximum of 120 days, from receipt of materials, to complete and submit any statistical geography updates to the Census Bureau.

The closeout of the delineation phase begins in the summer of 2019 and includes preparation of materials to send to participants in time for the verification phase, which begins in January 2020. Participants have 90 days to verify that the final boundaries of PSAP geographies are correct.

A final closeout occurs after the conclusion of the verification phase in October 2020.

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#### Slide 6 – Participant Materials

For 2020 Census PSAP, the Census Bureau provides the following materials to tribal participants:

- *A delineation phase return postcard.* An image of this postcard is shown in a forthcoming slide.
- *Informational and instructional materials* in the form of Quick Reference Guides and a Respondent Guide. An upcoming slide lists these materials.
- *Paper maps and a digital accompaniment of Adobe .pdf files of the paper maps. All tribal participants receive paper maps for 2020 Census PSAP, while all federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land receive and may use the Geographic Update Partnership Software (GUPS) instead of paper maps to update tribal census tracts, tribal block groups, and census designated places.*
  - *The accompanying Adobe .pdf files of the paper maps are reference material only and are located on the “Supplemental disc” DVD. View these .pdf files using Adobe*

Reader (or Adobe Acrobat Professional) software. They may display improperly with other software. Participants do not update the Adobe .pdf files. If tribal statistical updates are necessary or requested, tribal participants must use the paper maps provided in support of PSAP.

- *Colored map pencils* for use in updating the paper maps. Colors vary by tribal statistical geography as shown in an upcoming slide.
  - *2010 population and housing counts* that identify the counts for each tribal census tract and tribal block group within each federally recognized tribe with an American Indian Reservation and/or Off-Reservation Trust Land. Participants use the counts to assist with splits and merges that may be necessary for tribal census tracts and/or tribal block groups. Information on this material is located in **Chapter 1** of the PSAP Respondent Guide.
  - Finally, the *postage-paid label/envelope* used for submitting the updated paper maps. Inclusion of this removes the burden of shipment costs from participants. If updates to the paper map materials are necessary, follow the procedures outlined in **Chapter 13** of the PSAP Respondent Guide to submit the updated paper maps.
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#### Slide 7 – Delineation Phase Return Postcard

As mentioned on the previous slide, enclosed with the PSAP delineation materials is the delineation phase return postcard.

*After comparing the tribal statistical geographies and determining the update status of the materials, please complete the postcard indicating whether changes are forthcoming.*

The return of this postcard assists the Census Bureau with planning for incoming submissions and identifying participants that will not be providing updates.

The Census Bureau requests the return of this postcard *within 30 days of receipt of the delineation phase materials*.

If you discover changes are necessary to your PSAP materials after returning the delineation postcard, please contact the Census Bureau PSAP staff to let them know a submission is forthcoming. The specific email and phone information is displayed on a slide at the end of the presentation.

#### Slide 8 – Informational and Instructional Materials

To support tribal participants' review and update of their statistical geographies for the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau created informational materials in the form of individual Quick Reference Guides that summarize each tribal statistical area. This slide lists those Quick Reference materials and the type of participant that would receive each. For example, only state recognized tribes without an American Indian Reservation would receive the Quick Reference for State Designate Tribal Statistical Areas, the fifth item listed on this chart.

In addition, the Census Bureau provides a Respondent Guide with detailed instructions for conducting the 2020 Census PSAP work using paper map materials. The Respondent Guide serves as the main source of instruction.

### Slide 9 – Paper Maps

*The Census Bureau generates large format (36" x 32") paper maps for use by tribal entities in the 2020 Census PSAP. There are three types of large format maps: Index, Parent, and Inset.*

The types of paper maps vary depending on the size and mapping complexity of each tribal entity. *Tribal entities with small land area may only receive a single, large format map sheet while those with large area may receive an index map, a series of parent maps, and a number of inset maps.*

It is important to mention that the Census Bureau recommends the retention of the delineation materials shipment packaging (i.e., map tubes, box, or envelope) for use in returning updated materials.

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### Slide 10 – Types of Paper Maps

*An index map covers the complete geographic extent of the tribal participants' legally or statistically defined area divided into numbered grids. These grids correspond to an area covered by a parent map. Index maps exist for tribal participants with more than one parent sheet and are for reference purposes only.*

*A parent map shows a detailed version of section for each of the grids from the index map. They show detail for features and the statistical geographies. Inset maps do not exist for every tribal participant. They show finer details of areas within the parent map where the feature network is too dense to represent clearly at the map scale of the parent map. Think of the inset map as a "blow-up" of a specific area. Make the map updates to the parent or inset sheets, not the index sheet.*

The large format maps contain information within the map border including the map title, corner sheet coordinates, disclaimer information, data source information, projection information, number of total sheets, tribal entity information, key to adjacent areas (if there are multiple map sheets), a barcode, a scale, a north arrow, and the legend.

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### Slide 11 – Updating 2020 Census PSAP Maps

The common procedures for annotating any of the PSAP paper maps are as follows:

- Compare source materials with the Census Bureau maps.
  - If updates are necessary for boundaries of the statistical geography, *cross out the old/errant boundary with an “X” and mark the ends of the deletion/update with hash marks “(//).”*
  - *Follow information outlined in the respondent guide to draw in the new/revised boundary.*
    - If adding new features is necessary to complete an update for a statistical geography boundary, add the new feature first and then add the proper symbology to denote it as a boundary for the geographic area.
    - If updates are necessary for the name or number of the statistical geography, cross out old information and add the new/corrected information within the boundary of the statistical geography in the same color as the revised boundary.
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### Slide 12 – Colored Pencils Chart for Use with Paper Maps

This slide depicts the colored map pencils, their specific use for updating the paper maps, and the participant that receives the color. Colors vary by tribal statistical geography. For example, all tribal participants receive a blue colored pencil, but only federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust land and federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma with a former American Indian Reservation in Oklahoma receive a red colored pencil.

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### Slide 13 – Statistical Geography Overview

The Census Bureau classifies two types of geographies: legal and statistical geography.

*The goal of PSAP is to produce meaningful statistical geographies for data users while maintaining consistent statistical geography nationwide.*

Statistical geographies are *areas defined solely for data collection, tabulation, dissemination, and analysis.*

Some statistical geographies *represent areas that do not have legally defined boundaries, or are surrogates for legal entities.* For example, Alaska Native Village statistical areas (ANVSAs) are statistical surrogates for the legal Alaska Native Villages (ANVs).

Other statistical geographies are *representations of entities that have (or had) a legal existence, but may lack clear boundaries or may not fit within an agency’s definition of legal entities.* For example, Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) represent the former reservations that existed prior to Oklahoma statehood.

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#### Slide 14 – Statistical Geographies Relationships

This image illustrates how PSAP geographies relate to one another and to other geographies. For example, tribal census tracts subdivide, or nest within, federally recognized American Indian Areas. Tribal block groups nest within tribal census tracts. Tribal subdivisions, located left of center, exist within American Indian Reservations as well as Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas, but notice that there is not a direct relationship with tribal census tracts and tribal block groups.

The next series of slides presents in-depth overviews of different types of geographies in PSAP.

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#### Slide 15 – Tribal Statistical Geography Types in PSAP

*Updated by paper or GUPS:*

- *Tribal census tracts.*
- *Tribal block groups.*
- *Census designated places (CDP).*

*Updated by paper only:*

- *Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs).*
  - *Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) and OTSA tribal subdivisions.*
  - *Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs).*
  - *State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs).*
  - *Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANCRCs) and State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs).*
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#### Slide 16 – Importance of Statistical Geography

*The census data disseminated by the tribal geographies is used to help tribal leaders and decision makers understand what their communities need.*

*Many tribal communities use census information to attract new businesses, plan for growth, plan new facilities, and develop new programs for the communities they serve.*

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#### Slide 17 – My Tribal Area

While not part of PSAP specifically, this is a good time to mention the “My Tribal Area” tool that *provides quick and easy access to selected statistics from the American Community Survey (ACS)*, one of the monthly census surveys that uses statistical geographies to tabulate data.

*The ACS provides detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing statistics every year for the nation's communities.*

To find out more about this resource, visit <https://www.census.gov/tribal/>. The updates made during 2020 Census PSAP will be applied to this service once they become final.

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### **Slide 18 – Statistical Geography Boundaries**

Statistical geography boundaries generally follow permanent, visible features that are identifiable in the field. By this I mean, they are easy to find when out on the landscape.

Boundaries *should*:

- *Follow visible features whenever possible.*
- *Use significant/major features on landscape.*
- *Align to legal geography where a relationship has been established.*
- *Follow legal conjoint boundaries, where applicable.*
- *Reflect current land use patterns, where possible.*

Boundaries *should not*:

- *Cut through housing and other buildings.*
  - *Include “zig-zags” and sharp angles for no purpose.*
  - *Group disparate land use types for no reason.*
  - *Make use of less prominent features when a more significant feature could be used.*
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### **Slide 19 – Tribal Census Tracts Overview**

*Relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of American Indian Reservations (AIRs) and/or Off Reservation Trust Lands (ORTLs) defined for tabulation and presentation of statistical data.*

They are conceptually similar and equivalent to census tracts defined within the standard state-county-tract geographic hierarchy used for tabulating and publishing statistical data.

*The Census Bureau defines tribal census tracts with tribal officials to provide meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas.*

The delineation of tribal census tracts allows for an unambiguous presentation of census tract-level data specific to the federally recognized AIR and/or ORTL without the imposition of state or county boundaries, which might artificially separate American Indian populations located within a single AIR and/or ORTL. To this end, the tribal participants may define tribal census tracts that cross county or state boundaries, or both.

For federally recognized American Indian tribes with AIRs and/or ORTLs that have fewer than 1,200 residents, the Census Bureau defines one tribal census tract and one tribal block group coextensive with the AIR and/or ORTL.

Tribal Census Tracts groups submitted to the Census Bureau are subject to review to ensure compliance with the published criteria. Detailed criteria pertaining to tribal block groups exists in a separate *Federal Register* notice pertaining to all American Indian areas, including statistical areas defined through the PSAP.

### Slide 20 – Tribal Census Tracts – Criteria

The following criteria apply to reviewing, updating, and delineating 2020 tribal census tracts:

- *Must cover the entire land and water area of the AIR and/or ORTL.*
  - *May cross county or state boundaries.*
  - *Must not cross AIR and/or ORTL boundaries.*
  - *Must meet specified population and housing unit thresholds outlined in respondent guide.*
  - *Must comprise a reasonable compact and contiguous land area.*
  - *Naming convention must utilize the letter “T” and a three-digit code and may have a two-digit suffix.*
  - *Should follow visible and identifiable features.*
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### Slide 21 – Tribal Census Tracts - Thresholds

Tribal census tracts must meet the population or housing unit thresholds as outlined on this slide. This helps ensure a minimal level of reliability in sample data as well as availability of data when disclosure avoidance methodologies are applied.

PSAP participants should aim to create tribal census tracts that meet the optimal population of 4,000 or 1,600 housing units and maintain the minimum thresholds with an AIR and/or ORTL with fewer than 1,200 people.

The Census Bureau uses a housing unit criterion to accommodate seasonably occupied areas in which the decennial census population count with a reference date of April 1, and may be lower than populations at other times of the year.

A tribal census tract that exceeds the maximum thresholds should be split into multiple tracts; those that drop below the minimum thresholds should be merged with an adjacent tribal census tract.

If a participant chooses not to split or merge tribal census tracts that do not meet approved thresholds, they must provide a justification for retaining the existing geography. This helps the Census Bureau with review of submitted geographies as well as answering questions from data users who are familiar with the 4,000 person optimum population.

Participants should use the 2010 Census population and housing counts for tribal census tract review in most cases. Locally produced population and housing unit estimates are permissible when reviewing and updating areas experiencing considerable growth since the 2010 Census.

The housing unit thresholds use the national average of 2.5 persons per household. Because of local and regional variations to this average, the Census Bureau will consider variation while reviewing all tribal block group revisions.



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### **Slide 22 – Tribal Block Groups – Overview**

*Tribal block groups are statistical subdivisions of tribal census tracts defined for tabulation and presentation of statistical data. They nest within the boundaries of tribal census tracts.*

As with tribal census tracts, the Census Bureau defines tribal block groups in cooperation with tribal officials to provide *meaningful, relevant, and reliable data for small geographic areas within the boundaries of federally recognized AIRs and/or ORTLs.*

The delineation of tribal block groups allows for an unambiguous presentation of statistical data specific to the federally recognized AIR and/or ORTL without the imposition of state or county boundaries, which might artificially separate American Indian populations located within a single AIR and/or ORTL.

To this end, the American Indian tribal participant may define tribal block groups that cross county or state boundaries, or both.

For federally recognized American Indian tribes with AIRs and/or ORTLs that have fewer than 1,200 residents, the Census Bureau defines one tribal census tract and one tribal block group coextensive with the AIR and/or ORTL.

Tribal block groups submitted to the Census Bureau are subject to review to ensure compliance with the published criteria. Detailed criteria pertaining to tribal block groups exists in a separate *Federal Register* notice pertaining to all American Indian areas, including statistical areas defined through the PSAP.

The *Federal Register* notices for both standard and tribal geographies are available on the PSAP website.

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### **Slide 23 – Tribal Block Groups – Criteria**

The following criteria and guidelines apply for use in reviewing, updating, and delineating 2020 tribal block groups:

- *Must not cross tribal census tract boundaries.*
- *Must cover the entire land and water area of the tribal census tract.*
- *Must utilize capital letters “A” through “K”, with exception of letter “I” and must be unique within tribal census tracts. More guidance in respondent guide.*
- *Must meet specific population and housing unit thresholds.*
- *Must comprise a reasonably compact and contiguous land area and would only be noncontiguous in situations where tribal land is noncontiguous.*

- *Should follow visible and identifiable features.*
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#### Slide 24 – Tribal Block Groups – Thresholds

As with tribal census tracts, tribal block groups must meet certain population and housing unit thresholds. Doing so helps ensure a minimum level of reliability in sample data as well as availability of data when disclosure avoidance methodologies are applied.

PSAP participants should aim to create (or maintain) tribal block groups that with a population that falls between 600-3,000 and housing units that fall between 240 and 1,200.

A tribal block group that exceeds maximum thresholds should be split; those that drop below the minimum thresholds should be merged with an adjacent tribal block group.

Tribal block groups may be completely redefined to meet population or housing thresholds; however, in doing so, please consider the impact on analysis of tribal block group level data across time.

If a participant chooses not to change threshold errant tribal block groups, they must provide justification for their retention. Again, this helps the Census Bureau with review of submitted geographies as well as answering questions from data users who are familiar with block group population thresholds.

In most cases, participants should use the 2010 Census population counts for tribal block group review. Locally produced population and housing unit estimates are permissible when reviewing and updating areas experiencing considerable growth since the 2010 Census.

Like tribal census tracts, the Census Bureau uses housing unit criterion to accommodate seasonably occupied areas that may have higher populations at times of the year other than on Census Day, April 1.

The housing unit thresholds use the national average of 2.5 persons per household. Because of local and regional variations to this average, the Census Bureau will consider variation while reviewing all tribal block group revisions.

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#### Slide 25 – Tribal Block Groups - Example

This example, and all forthcoming examples, are fictitious and used for illustrative purposes only.

This image depicts a boundary update between the tribal block group A (TBG-A) and tribal block group B (TBG-B) in tribal census tract T002 of the L'Anse Reservation. It illustrates the use of proper color (brown) and symbology (X and //). The net result of this change the removal of area from TBG-A and addition of the area to TBG-B.

The modification of tribal census tract boundaries uses the same actions as tribal block group modifications, with the exception of color (e.g., orange for tribal census tracts); therefore, no separate example is provided. In addition, many federally recognized American Indian Areas with a reservation and/or off-reservation trust lands have only one tribal census tract so no modification can occur. Still

others, with enough population or housing to have more than one tribal census tract, have few options for modification.

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#### Slide 26 – Census Designated Places (CDPs) – Overview

Census designated places (CDPs) are *statistical geographic entities representing closely settled, unincorporated communities that are locally recognizable and identified by name.*

*They are statistical equivalents of incorporated places, with the primary differences being the lack of both legally defined boundary and an active, functioning governmental structure, chartered by the state or elected officials.*

*CDPS cannot be co-extensive with an entire AIR, ORTL, or any other American Indian Area (AIA).*

*Boundaries of a CDP may extend beyond the boundaries of AIRs and/or ORTLs.*

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#### Slide 27 – Census Designated Places (CDPs) – Criteria

- *Must constitute a single, named, closely settled concentration of population.*
  - *Must generally consist of single piece of territory with a mix residual, commercial and other uses similar to that of an incorporated place of similar size.*
  - *Cannot be located, partially or entirely, within an incorporated place or another CDP.*
  - *May cross county boundaries, but must not cross state boundaries.*
  - *There are no minimum population or housing unit thresholds, but a CDP must contain some population, housing units, or both.*
  - *Boundaries should follow visible features.* Except in circumstances where the boundary is coincident with the nonvisible boundary of a state, county, minor civil division, or incorporated place.
    - *Boundaries may follow other nonvisible features in instances where reliance upon visible features would result in over bounding of the CDP in order to include housing units on both sides of a road or street feature.*
  - *Names should be recognizable and used in daily communication by the residents of the community it represents.*
    - *A CDP cannot have the same name as an adjacent or nearby incorporated place.*
    - *The name of a CDP should be based on locally know features or landmarks. For example, signs indicating when one is entering the community; highway exit signs that use the name; or businesses, schools, or other buildings that make use of the name.*
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### Slide 28 – Distribution of Places

This map shows the distribution of incorporated places, in purple, and CDPs, in green. We can see, for example, a cluster of CDPs defined by the Cherokee Nation in Northeastern Oklahoma. We can also see a cluster of CDPs in the Navajo Nation.

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### Slide 29 – Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) – Overview

ANVSAs are statistical geographic entities *defined so the Census Bureau can produce statistical data for each Alaska Native Village.*

*They are the geographic representation of permanent and/or seasonal residences of Alaska Natives who are members of or receive governmental services from the defining ANV, and are located within the region and vicinity of the ANV's historic and/or traditional location.*

The Census Bureau intends for ANVSAs to represent the *relatively densely settled portion of each ANV and should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a substantial proportion of the population during at least one season of the year (at least three consecutive months).*

*ANVSAs should not contain large areas that are primarily unpopulated or that do not include concentrations of Alaska Natives.*

The geographic definition of an ANVSA may not necessarily include all tribal members; nor is it intended to depict land ownership, represent an area over which a tribe has any form of governmental authority or jurisdiction, or represent all of the traditional or historical areas associated with the tribe, including areas used for subsistence activities.

An ANVSA should represent a geographic area where there is a concentration of tribal population currently living and where the tribe has social, economic, or historical ties to the land evidenced by the existence of tribally owned businesses, buildings, meeting areas, or culturally significant structures. Representation of ANVSA boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data collection, tabulation, and presentation.

As part of the 2020 Census PSAP, ANV officials again have the opportunity to review and confirm the existing ANVSA boundaries or update the boundaries of their existing ANVSAs. If appropriate, they may delineate new ANVSAs. If the ANV official declines or defers participation, or does not respond to the Census Bureau invitation to participate, the Census Bureau will work with the associated ANRA in whose region the ANV is located. If the Census Bureau receives no reply from any of these entities, the Census Bureau may delineate or revise the ANVSA, to meet the criteria outlined in this document.

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### Slide 30 – Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) – Criteria

- *Must not overlap.*
  - *Must not completely surround the location of another ANV.*
  - *Must be located within 50 miles of the ANV's point location.*
  - *Must not include more water area than land area.*
  - *Use of nonvisible lines for an ANVSA boundary are only acceptable if a standard acceptable feature is unavailable.*
  - *Must not include military installations or area within a 2010 Census urbanized area.*
  - *ANVSA name must match the corresponding ANV name.*
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### Slide 31 – Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas (ANVSAs) – Example

This example only shows a portion of the correction necessary. It does not depict the new purple boundary atop the green park boundary in order to maintain a better visual for the Census Bureau. *In this example, the entire boundary needs to conjoin with the park boundary. It appears as though the boundary of the park shifted and the ANVSA boundary did not move with it.* The opportunity to correct that misalignment occurs in 2020 Census PSAP. When situations like this occur, adding supporting documentation or a note that describes the issue helps the Census Bureau interpret the requested change.

### Slide 32 – Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) – Overview

Pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, (PL 92-203, Sec. 7a) (ANCSA), the State of Alaska was divided into 12 geographic regions by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Each region was composed, as far as practicable, of Alaska Natives having a common heritage and sharing common interests and approximated the areas covered by the operations of the existing 12 Alaska Native associations as of December 1971.

Pursuant to ANCSA, 13 regional corporations, referred to as Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC) were organized under the laws of the state of Alaska to conduct the for-profit affairs of Alaska Natives. Twelve (12) non-profit associations, referred to as Alaska Native Regional Associations (ANRAs) were also created pursuant to ANCSA. The 12 ANRAs represent the existing (as of December 1971) twelve Native associations and were incorporated under State Law in 1973. The ANRAs are responsible for the administration of social, education, and health services for Alaska Native people within their associated ANRC geographic area.

The Census Bureau terms the 12 geographic areas as “legal geographic entities” and refers to them by their ANRC name (the 13th ANRC represents those Alaska natives living outside of Alaska). At the request of the Alaska Native Regional Corporations, the Census Bureau works with representatives of the Alaska Native Regional Associations (ANRA) to review their associated ANRC boundaries and to ensure that the name for each region continues to match the name of the ANRC for that region.

Though ANRC boundaries are legal boundaries, effective with 2020 Census PSAP, ANRA officials have the opportunity to review and confirm that the boundaries for their respective ANRC geographic area are correct on the Census Bureau maps and may make corrections if necessary.

The Census Bureau uses the boundaries of the ANRCs to tabulate data for the decennial census, and to support the American Community Survey (ACS) after 2020 and potentially other Census Bureau statistical data. Maintaining correct boundaries and boundary-to-feature relationships helps ensure that the Census Bureau assigns the appropriate population to each geographic entity.

As part of the PSAP, for Alaska Native Villages who are unable or unwilling to review their Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, the Census Bureau will request the assistance of the ANRA for those ANVSAs within their ANRC geographic area.

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### Slide 33 – Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) – Example

Updates to ANRCs are not likely; however, participants may use the ANRC paper map to make corrections to the boundaries or the ANRC name. Provide the explanation for the correction on the map or in separate, supporting documentation. For the sake of this example, this *image shows a name correction and supporting documentation. The legal documentation cited in the map note is required in addition to the note on the map itself.*

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### Slide 34 - Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) and OTSA Tribal Subdivisions – Overview

OTSAs are *statistical areas identified and delineated by the Census Bureau with federally recognized tribes based in Oklahoma that had a former American Indian Reservation (AIR) in Oklahoma.*

OTSAs represent the former AIRs that existed in the Indian and Oklahoma territories prior to Oklahoma statehood in 1907.

OTSAs provide comparable geographic entities for analyzing data over time, and a way to obtain data comparable to that provided to federally recognized tribes that currently have an AIR. The Census Bureau provides the opportunity to review the boundary and name of the 2010 Census OTSA, but does not allow for the creation of new OTSAs. Since OTSAs use the historical former reservation boundary to form the basis of the OTSA boundary, it should not change from the 2010 Census. In addition to reviewing the OTSA boundaries and name, OTSA participants may opt to revise tribal subdivisions and census designated places within the 2010 Census OTSA.

*Tribal subdivisions are units of self-government and/or administration within an AIR and/or ORTL for a federally recognized tribe or within an OTSA, that serve social, cultural, and/or legal purposes for the tribal government.* Tribal subdivisions delineated within an AIR or ORTL are “legal geographic entities” and, thus, are specifically termed “legal tribal subdivisions.” The annual BAS serves as the method for updates to the legal tribal subdivisions.

Tribal subdivisions delineated within OTSAs are “statistical geographic entities” and are specifically termed “statistical tribal subdivisions” because the larger OTSA is also considered a statistical geographic entity. The 2020 Census PSAP serves as the method for updates to the OTSA tribal subdivisions.

The Census Bureau tabulates data for only one level of tribal subdivision within an AIR, ORTL, or OTSA. Tribes that have multiple hierarchical levels of administrative units (for example, water districts that nest within council members’ districts) should submit the unit with the smallest geographic area (the water districts using our example) so that their data can aggregate to the larger geographic area.

The Census Bureau identifies each tribal subdivision in its data products with the name and administrative unit type (chapter, district, etc.) submitted by the defining tribal government. The name of each tribal subdivision must reflect its name, as cited in recent tribal legal documentation and/or used by the tribal government for administrative purposes.

Prior to the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau allowed the boundaries of OTSAs to deviate somewhat from the corresponding former AIR boundaries when requested by a tribe and supported by available demographic data. Such deviations may affect the delineation and identification of other tribes’ OTSAs, resulting in areas being associated with multiple OTSAs. These areas with multiple relationships were defined as separate geographic entities and identified as “joint use area OTSAs” for Census 2000. In response to comments received from data users, especially with regard to federal laws and programs requiring the use of the former AIR boundaries rather than OTSA boundaries, the Census Bureau sought to avoid identification of joint use area OTSAs for the 2010 Census. For 2020, the Census Bureau will not create any new joint use area OTSAs and plans to work with the tribes involved to eliminate those that remain from 2010.

Lastly, the Census Bureau is aware that federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma have trust lands throughout the state. A tribe may choose to have the Census Bureau tabulate data for its ORTL for the 2020 Census rather than for an OTSA; however, as in 2010, the Census Bureau will not depict trust lands

that fall within the boundary of the OTSA for the 2020 Census. During the Tribal Consultation meetings held in 2016, OTSA tribes overwhelmingly indicated they wanted to retain the OTSA geography in favor of documenting the ORTLs. If the ORTL delineation opinion has changed since the 2016 meetings, and a tribe seeks to submit their ORTL during PSAP, contact the Census Bureau for instructions. Be aware that once delineated, the trust lands become part of the universe of legally defined entities updated and maintained through the Census Bureau's annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS).

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### Slide 35 – OTSA Criteria

- A statistical AIA must contain some American Indian population and housing.
  - A statistical AIA may not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy. For example, an OTSA may not overlap an AIR; a TDSA may not overlap an AIR; a SDTSA may not overlap a TDSA.
  - A statistical AIA may not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.
  - A statistical AIA may not include more water area than land area.
  - Officials delineating statistical AIAs may only add nonvisible lines as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available and they aid in a statistical AIA meeting other specific delineation criteria and/or guidelines.
  - The Census Bureau will evaluate the submitted name to ensure that each statistical AIA's name is clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.
  - The OTSA must be located completely within the current boundaries of the State of Oklahoma.
  - The OTSA name must reflect one or more of the following conditions:
    - The tribe or tribes associated with the former AIR represented by the OTSA;
    - Tribes that have historically resided within the area of the OTSA;
    - Tribes that have significant population currently residing within the OTSA; and/or
    - The name(s) of the tribe(s) commonly associated with the area encompassed by the OTSA.
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### Slide 36 - OTSA Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to OTSAs.

- To the extent possible, OTSA boundaries identified for the 2020 Census should be the same as those delineated for Census 2000 and reviewed for the 2010 Census.
- The OTSA should follow last legal boundaries established for their former AIR.
- Tribes may delineate tribal subdivisions within their own OTSAs.
  - OTSA tribal subdivisions should represent units of self-government or administration.
  - OTSA tribal subdivisions must cover all of the OTSA.
  - If OTSA consists of multiple, noncontiguous parts, the tribal subdivisions within them are real so noncontiguous.
  - OTSA tribal subdivision names must reflect the names cited in recent tribal legal documentation and/or used by the tribe for administrative purposes.
- Tribes may delineate CDPs representing unincorporated communities located totally or partially within their own OTSAs. Separate, discrete communities whose boundaries encompass a concentration of population and housing are a CDP rather than a tribal subdivision. Refer to [respondent guide](#) for details on CDPs, but two additional points about CDPs on OTSAs are as follows:
  - CDPs cannot be coextensive with an entire OTSA.
  - CDPs may extend off OTSAs.

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### Slide 37 - Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs) and OTSA Tribal Subdivisions – Example

This slide shows the proper way to modify the existing boundary of an OTSA. Though an uncommon update since OTSAs follow former legal boundaries, the image is used to depict the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple). The net result of this change is area added to the Miami OTSA.

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### Slide 38 – Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) - Overview

TDSAs are *statistical American Indian Areas (AIAs) identified for federally recognized tribes that do not have an American Indian reservation (AIR) or off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs) and are based outside of Alaska, Hawaii, and Oklahoma.*

In an effort to improve the presentation of data for federally recognized tribes that did not have a reservation, boundaries for statistical areas associated with these tribes were first introduced for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. For 2020 Census PSAP, eligible tribal officials again have the opportunity to review and update the boundaries of existing TDSAs or delineate new TDSAs.

TDSAs are intended to provide comparable geographic entities for analyzing data over time and to provide a way to obtain data comparable to that provided for tribes of a similar size that have reservations or off-reservation trust lands in the same region and/or state. A TDSA should represent a geographic area where there is a concentration of tribal population currently living and where the tribe

has social, economic, or historical ties to the land evidenced by the existence of tribally owned businesses, buildings, meeting areas, or culturally significant structures. Representation of TDSA boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data collection, tabulation, and presentation.

The Census Bureau tabulates statistical data for all people living within the boundaries of a TDSA (including non-tribe members), and for all tribal members regardless of where they reside in the state or nation. Each household completing the Census questionnaire throughout the nation has the opportunity to identify the race of each person living in the house. Each person who identifies their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, can then list their tribe as the enrolled or principle tribe. Tribe members living outside of the TDSA are counted as tribal members living elsewhere in the state and nation, not as residing within the TDSA.

The following two slides on criteria and guidelines help to ensure meaningful data for the respective tribe, and to enhance the ability for data users to make meaningful comparisons between data for the various types of tribal statistical areas.

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#### Slide 39 – Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) – Criteria

- *Must contain some American Indian population and housing.*
  - *The tribe or tribes that are responsible for its delineation must determine the TDSA name.*
  - *The TDSA name must reflect one or both of the following conditions:*
    - *The tribe that has the largest population currently residing within the TDSA and/or;*
    - *The name of the tribe most commonly associated with the area encompassed by the TDSA.*
  - *The TDSA name must be clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.*
  - *Nonvisible lines may serve as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available.*
  - *May not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.*
  - *May not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.*
  - *May not include more water area than land area.*
  - *Must not include military areas.*
  - *Must not be delineated in Alaska, Hawaii, or Oklahoma.*
-

#### Slide 40 – Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) – Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to TDSAs:

- TDSAs *should be comparable in area to the AIRs and/or ORTLs of other tribes with similar numbers of members in the same state and/or region.*
- *American Indians should constitute a large proportion of the population within a TDSA, and of the American Indian population, the majority should be members of the delineating tribe.*
- The Census Bureau suggests a *minimum population of at least 1,200 individuals or 480 housing units* to help enhance reliability and availability of sample-based data.
- TDSAs *should include area where there is structured and organized tribal activity*, including tribal headquarters, tribal service centers, meeting areas and buildings, ceremonial grounds, tribally owned commercial locations, etc.
- TDSAs *should not contain large areas without housing or population*. The Census Bureau suggests a housing unit density of at least three housing units per square mile.
- TDSAs *should be contiguous*.
- *Water area should be included only to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is surrounded by land area included in the TDSA.*
- TDSA boundaries *should follow visible, physical features, such as rivers, streams, shorelines, roads, and ridgelines.*
- TDSA boundaries *may follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of AIRs, ORTLs, states, counties, or incorporated places.*

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#### Slide 41 – Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs) – Example

This slide shows modification of an existing boundary of a TDSA due to a cartographic error. The image depicts the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple) and provides an example of including information related to a cartographic error in the Census Bureau. This type of information helps the Census Bureau understand the change suggested.

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#### Slide 42 - State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) – Overview

SDTSAs are statistical American Indian Areas (AIAs) identified for state recognized tribes that are not federally recognized and do not have a State American Indian reservation (SAIR) or off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs).

In an effort to improve the presentation of data for state recognized tribes that did not have a reservation, boundaries for statistical areas associated with these tribes were first introduced for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, and then revised during Census 2000. During Census 2000, these statistical areas carried the name of State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas (SDAISAs). During the 2010 Census, their name changed to State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs). This name remains for the 2020 Census. As in 2010, governor-appointed state liaisons representing state recognized tribes will again have the opportunity for 2020 Census PSAP to review and update the boundaries of existing SDTSAs or delineate new SDTSAs.

SDTSAs are intended to provide comparable geographic entities for analyzing data over time and to provide a way to obtain data comparable to that provided for tribes of a similar size that have reservations or off-reservation trust lands in the same region and/or state. The geographic definition of a SDTSA may not necessarily include all tribal members; nor is it intended to depict land ownership, represent an area over which a tribe has any form of governmental authority or jurisdiction, or represent all of the traditional or historical areas associated with the tribe, including areas used for subsistence activities. An SDTSA should represent a geographic area where there is a concentration of tribal population currently living and where the tribe has social, economic, or historical ties to the land evidenced by the existence of tribally owned businesses, buildings, meeting areas, or culturally significant structures. Representation of SDTSA boundaries in Census Bureau products is solely for the purpose of data collection, tabulation, and presentation.

The Census Bureau tabulates statistical data for all people living within the boundaries of a SDTSA (including non-tribe members), and for all tribal members regardless of where they reside in the state or nation. Each household completing the Census questionnaire throughout the nation has the opportunity to identify the race of each person living in the house. Each person who identifies their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, can then list their tribe as the enrolled or principal tribe. Tribe members living outside of the SDTSA are counted as tribal members living elsewhere in the state and nation, not as residing within the SDTSA.

The following two slides on criteria and guidelines help to ensure meaningful data for the respective tribe, and to enhance the ability for data users to make meaningful comparisons between data for the various types of tribal statistical areas.

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Slide 43 - State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) – Criteria

- *Must contain some American Indian population and housing.*
  - *The tribe or tribes that are responsible for its delineation must determine the SDTSA name.*
  - *The SDTSA name must reflect one or both of the following conditions:*
    - *The tribe that has the largest population currently residing within the SDTSA and/or;*
    - *The name of the tribe most commonly associated with the area encompassed by the SDTSA.*
  - *Each statistical AIA's name must be clearly distinguishable from the name of any other legal or statistical AIA.*
  - *Nonvisible lines may serve as a boundary only if other acceptable boundary features are not available.*
  - *May be delineated in a state only if the tribe is officially recognized by the state.*
  - *May not overlap with any other AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.*
  - *May not completely surround another legal or statistical AIA at the same level of the geographic hierarchy.*
  - *May not include more water area than land area.*
  - *Must not include military areas.*
-

#### Slide 44 – State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) – Guidelines

Guidelines are suggestions to improve the relevance and the utility of the tribal statistical areas. The following guidelines apply to SDTSAs:

- SDTSAs *should be comparable in area to the AIRs and/or ORTLs of other tribes with similar numbers of members in the same state and/or region.*
- *American Indians should constitute a large proportion of the population within a SDTSA, and of the American Indian population, the majority should be members of the delineating tribe.*
- The Census Bureau suggests a *minimum population of at least 1,200 individuals or 480 housing units* to help enhance reliability and availability of sample-based data.
- SDTSAs *should include area where there is structured and organized tribal activity*, including tribal headquarters, tribal service centers, meeting areas and buildings, ceremonial grounds, tribally owned commercial locations, etc.
- SDTSAs *should not contain large areas without housing or population.* The Census Bureau suggests a housing unit density of at least three housing units per square mile.
- SDTSAs *should be contiguous.*
- *Water area should be included only to maintain contiguity, to provide a generalized version of the shoreline, or if the water area is surrounded by land area included in the TDSA.*
- SDTSA boundaries *should follow visible, physical features, such as rivers, streams, shorelines, roads, and ridgelines.*
- TDSA boundaries *may follow the nonvisible, legally defined boundaries of AIRs, ORTLs, states, counties, or incorporated places.*

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#### Slide 45 - State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas (SDTSAs) - Example

This image illustrates the addition of new area to the SDTSA and the removal of existing area from the SDTSA. As with all of the previous examples, the image depicts the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple), but it shows changing the name of the SDTSA to reflect the new name of the tribe.

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#### Slide 46 - State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) – Overview

*State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) and their legal boundaries are established pursuant to state law.*

*States with state-recognized tribes, that are not also federally recognized, have their own unique laws that recognize specific tribes or establish a formal process by which tribes apply for state recognition.*

A subset of states have a process whereby:

- State-recognized tribes may obtain a SAIR.
- State-recognized tribes have established a SAIR, specifically through state legislation or have continued to recognize an American Indian Reservation established by law.
  - SAIRS often derive from treaties with one of the original thirteen colonial assemblies and/or Great Britain during the Colonial Era.

*Though SAIR boundaries are legal boundaries, effective with 2020 Census PSAP, state officials have the opportunity to review and update the boundaries of their existing SAIRs and may provide boundaries and other attribute information for newly recognized SAIRs.*

In 2010, the Census Bureau solicited changes to the boundaries of SAIRs from the state government through the State Reservation Program and changes to the boundaries of state designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs) through the 2010 PSAP. For 2020, the review of both SAIRs and SDTSAs occurs during 2020 Census PSAP. There is no separate State Reservation Program. Because the Census Bureau works with a single point of contact to review both the SAIRs and SDTSAs, integrating the SAIRs review into PSAP likely eases the burden for the state official. If the state official declines or defers participation, the Census Bureau will use 2010 SAIR boundaries to tabulate 2020 Census data.

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#### Slide 47 - State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) – Criteria and Guidelines

The Census Bureau sets forth the following criteria and guidelines for use in reviewing, updating existing SAIRs, and delineating new SAIRs:

- *SAIR boundaries cannot cross state lines unless each state recognizes the AIR and tribe is separately.*
- *SAIRs must not include territory within federally recognized AIRs or off-reservation trust lands.*
- *Must report SAIR boundaries and the SAIR name as they exist in the legislation, treaty or other legal document under which they were established.*
  - The Census Bureau will identify each SAIR with the name submitted by the state liaison providing the boundary for the area. For this reason, the SAIR name should reflect the specific tribal name cited in the legal records establishing the SAIR.

*Acceptance of boundary changes to existing SAIRs requires clear legal documentation supporting any, and all, changes involving these boundaries.*

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#### Slide 48 - State American Indian Reservations (SAIRs) – Example

This example shows the proper manner to modify the existing boundary of a SAIR. *The image depicts the proper use of symbology (X and //) as well as color (purple) and supporting documentation noted on the map.* The legal documentation cited in the map note is required in addition to the note on the map itself.

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#### Slide 49 – Population Criteria Chart

Before moving onto the next section that provides instructions for submitting map updates, let's take a moment to review the population and housing unit criteria for the different types of tribal geography.

Tribal census tracts and tribal block groups have specific minimum and maximum population and housing unit thresholds that guide delineation.

CDPs do not have a specific minimum population or housing unit criterion, but cannot have zero population or zero housing. There must be some population or housing present for a place to exist.

TDSAs and SDTSAs have suggested minimum population and housing unit criteria.

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### Slide 50 – Submitting PSAP Maps

*After completing the review and performing updates to the PSAP paper maps, separate the updated map sheets from the ones without updates.*

*Make a copy of the portion of the map(s) that shows the proposed update(s). Retain the copies for reference during the verification phase scheduled to begin in January 2020.*

Retain copies of all supporting documentation that reinforces the participant's position for the retention of a failing geography (below minimum/above maximum tribal census tract or tribal block group) and any other information that may benefit the Census Bureau's review of the submission.

*Place the updated maps and all supporting documentation in the original delineation material packaging (i.e., map tubes, box, or envelope). Use the FedEx postage-paid label/envelope to return the updated materials to the Census Bureau. If postage-paid label is misplaced, call the Census Bureau's PSAP help line at 1-844-788-4921 for instructions on receiving a replacement label/envelope. If participants choose to ship the updated materials on their own, without contacting the PSAP line, the Census Bureau recommends using a service that provides tracking information, such as USPS traceable delivery, FedEx, United Parcel Service (UPS), or similar service. Refer to the Respondent Guide for the address details.*

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### Slide 51 – PSAP Website

The PSAP website is a one-stop shop for everything PSAP related. Use the PSAP website to:

- *Download GUPS, for federally recognized American Indian Areas with reservation and/or off-reservation trust land.*
  - *Download the digital versions of the Respondent Guide(s), Quick Program Guides, and Quick Reference Guides.*
  - *Download the 2010 Pop and Housing Counts file.*
  - *Locate the PSAP program schedule, the webinar schedule, and the Federal Register notices.*
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### Slide 52 – PSAP Schedule

- The PSAP delineation phase began in January 2019 with the delivery of delineation materials.
  - Participants have a maximum of 120 days, from receipt of materials, to complete and submit any statistical geography updates to the Census Bureau.
  - The closeout of the delineation phase begins in the summer of 2019 and includes preparation of materials to send to participants in time for the verification phase, which begins in January 2020. Participants have 90 days to verify that the final boundaries of PSAP geographies are correct.
  - A final closeout occurs after the conclusion of the verification phase in October 2020.
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### Slide 53 – Support and Assistance

The Census Bureau provides support and assistance by answering questions; clarifying criteria, guidelines, and procedures; and providing information concerning specific situations that participants encounter when reviewing, delineating, and submitting their statistical area plans.

Support is available by telephone at (844) 788-4921 and email at <geo.psap@census.gov>.

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### Slide 54 – Connect With Us

For those interested in social media and other ways to stay informed, this slide depicts the various methods to connect with the Census Bureau through alerts, memorandums, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, and Pinterest.

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